

Great Convention of the Friends of Liberty in the Eastern and Middle States.

It having been deemed advisable, after a free consultation among the friends of Freedom to hold a Convention for the promotion of the cause, to be composed of Delegates from the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the undersigned do hereby, cordially invite the friends of Liberty, in those States, who are determined to employ their elective franchise for the abolition of American slavery, to assemble, one and all, in the city of Boston, on Wednesday, the first day of October, 1845, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to devise means for the advancement of the cause of human freedom in the United States. It would be gratifying to us to welcome to our deliberations on the occasion, delegations from other States not specially designated in this invitation. The Convention will continue its sessions two or three days.

Attached to this call are one hundred and twenty-four names, which we have not room this week to give. There are twenty four from Massachusetts, among which are the names of Whittier, Stanton, Jackson, Leavitt, and a number more of her noblest sons. Maine has eighteen names. New Hampshire ten, Rhode Island five, Connecticut fifteen, New York twenty one, New Jersey five, Pennsylvania fourteen and Vermont ten, viz: T. Hutchinson, R. Fletcher, J. W. Hale, O. Hutchinson, A. Aldis, W. R. Shaffer, K. Bailey, R. V. Marsh, L. Brainard and J. Hoyt.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE FREEMAN:—An editorial article appeared in your paper, some two months ago, stating, in substance [I have not the article before me] that application had been made, through me, for the admission of four colored young men to the college of Middlebury College, and that it had been decided, on the ground of color, that but one of them could be received. Your article was copied into the Emancipator, the editor of which subsequently stated that he had received a communication from a gentleman of this place denying the statement, and asserting that application had been made, but that it had been refused, by the Faculty of the college, and that the Faculty of the college, in refusing to admit four colored students, solely on account of their color, it is high time the public should know these facts.

That both sides may have a fair hearing, we publish the following correspondence, which has been delayed some time, in order to have it appear in connection with Gov. Slade's letter.

Manchester, Aug. 1, 1845.
MESSRS. POLAND AND BRIGGS—Gentlemen:—I notice that the propriety and truth of a certain article in the "Green Mountain Freeman," of June 18th, (I think,) in relation to the Faculty of Middlebury College and certain colored applicants for admission to that institution, are called in question in a communication to the Emancipator by Mr. Clark of Middlebury. The charge made in the Freeman (as I remember it) was against the Faculty, not the corporation; and was specially aimed at the President, Dr. Labaree. Now, it is apparent, that, considered as a question for the public, the important inquiry is, were those four colored youth, or either of them, by the direct resolve or the individual management of the responsible government of the college, whether Faculty or Corporation, debarred admission to the privileges of the institution? There seems to be a lack of information upon the matter, which so far as I am able, I will supply.

Upon the 20th of June, I wrote a letter to President Labaree, calling his attention to the article in the Freeman, and enquiring whether that article was either literally or substantially correct. As soon as Middlebury College, and not indifferent either to her honorable or just prosperity, or to the cause of human freedom, I felt free to do this. In reply I received the following letter from President Labaree, the circumstances of the case for bidding that it should be considered as in any wise confidential. You will be able from this to know the temper and policy of the authorities of Middlebury College, upon the subject of receiving colored youth; as well as to infer their decision upon the particular application before them. I will only add as evidence of the disposal of these applications, that I have lately received a letter from a friend of the college, who is so situated as necessarily to be acquainted with all the circumstances, in which, speaking of this matter, he says: "the particular circumstances which you allude to, I wish had been differently considered." I wish so too.

Truly yours,
DANIEL ROBERTS JR.

"DANIEL ROBERTS, Esq.:
Dear Sir:—Yours of the 20th inst., respecting an article in the Green Mountain Freeman, was duly received, and I improve the first convenient moment to answer your questions. I will give you the substance of the facts, and then the application of the four colored youth for admission to college, and leave you to decide how far the article referred to is correct.

Early in the spring I received a letter from Philadelphia, purporting to be written by a young man of color, inquiring if he and three others of the same complexion, could be admitted here. I answered the letter, and in reply returned to him one or two of our Professors, who happened to be absent at the time. Before the Faculty had considered the subject, Gov. Slade received a note from G. Smith, Esq., making similar inquiries, and enclosing the copy of a letter to Pres. Lord, dated Dec. 1844, in which he requested the decision of the Faculty of that institution in relation to the admission of these colored youth.

On consultation, our Faculty came to a conclusion that we had no authority to exclude young men, of suitable character and qualifications, on account of complexion. I informed Gov. Slade of our decision, and at the same time suggested to him that the Corporation had the control of such matters, and I could not tell what their views might be on the subject. If any conversation passed between the Governor and myself respecting the distribution of these young men among different colleges, it has entirely escaped my recollection. But whatever was said at that interview, we must accept the communication from the Faculty, was in the character of free and familiar conversation.

A short time subsequent to this, the members of our Corporation residing in Middlebury, had a meeting for business. Gov. Slade called in and presented to their consideration the case of these colored youth, and a letter which he had then just received from Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Philadelphia. The members of the corporation present had an informal consultation on the subject, and came, so far as I can recollect, to something like the following result:—Middlebury College is not designed especially for the education of the colored race, and we are not inclined, particularly to encourage negroes from all parts of the country to resort here for education. We are disposed to do our fair proportion in educating this class of citizens; and therefore, colored young men in Vermont, and States adjacent, would naturally fall to us, we will cheerfully receive.

No formal vote was taken on the subject, no record made of the transaction; but I give you substantially the views that were expressed at the time. Very Respectfully,
B. LABAREE.

We thank Mr. Roberts for communicating the above; upon the reading of it, several matters press themselves upon the attention:

1. It required first a letter from Gerrit Smith, Esq., then one from Rev. Mr. Gardner, apportioned dating back to "early in the Spring;" secondly by the efforts of Gov. Slade with both Faculty and Corporation, in order to get any decision upon the application. If the application had come from four red haired or aquint eyed youth, probably it would have been soon so; but this case was peculiar, so that

important principle would be compromised by the distinction made in this case; as the board are glad to receive white men from any and every quarter of the country; that we professed to feel a desire for the improvement of the colored race, and especially for the cultivation and christianizing of Africa, and should, I thought, be guilty of great inconsistency, if we shut the doors of our college entirely to colored young men from other States, from which most, if not all, of the applications would be made, as we have very few colored people in our own State.

Feeling much interest for these young men, I have just written to the President of Dartmouth College to ascertain what the decision is in regard to their admission there, and expressing my conviction as to what it ought to be.

It only remains for me to tender to these young men, through you, my cordial sympathy and good will, and I pray that they may be favored with the means of an education, and an ample field of future usefulness in the cause of our common Master and Lord.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM SLADE.

In reference to your remark that you received the letter from your "second hand" from me, I deem it proper to say, that I authorized no statement of the case to be made to you, and made no statement to any one with the remotest expectation that it would be published.

Respectfully Yours,
WILLIAM SLADE.

August 23, 1845.

It is not from any personal hostility to the college, that we present these facts, but if the officers of a college in Vermont have so far disregarded their office and brought a lasting stigma upon our professedly free institutions, by refusing to admit four colored students, solely on account of their complexion, it is high time the public should know these facts.

That both sides may have a fair hearing, we publish the following correspondence, which has been delayed some time, in order to have it appear in connection with Gov. Slade's letter.

Manchester, Aug. 1, 1845.
MESSRS. POLAND AND BRIGGS—Gentlemen:—I notice that the propriety and truth of a certain article in the "Green Mountain Freeman," of June 18th, (I think,) in relation to the Faculty of Middlebury College and certain colored applicants for admission to that institution, are called in question in a communication to the Emancipator by Mr. Clark of Middlebury. The charge made in the Freeman (as I remember it) was against the Faculty, not the corporation; and was specially aimed at the President, Dr. Labaree. Now, it is apparent, that, considered as a question for the public, the important inquiry is, were those four colored youth, or either of them, by the direct resolve or the individual management of the responsible government of the college, whether Faculty or Corporation, debarred admission to the privileges of the institution? There seems to be a lack of information upon the matter, which so far as I am able, I will supply.

Upon the 20th of June, I wrote a letter to President Labaree, calling his attention to the article in the Freeman, and enquiring whether that article was either literally or substantially correct. As soon as Middlebury College, and not indifferent either to her honorable or just prosperity, or to the cause of human freedom, I felt free to do this. In reply I received the following letter from President Labaree, the circumstances of the case for bidding that it should be considered as in any wise confidential. You will be able from this to know the temper and policy of the authorities of Middlebury College, upon the subject of receiving colored youth; as well as to infer their decision upon the particular application before them. I will only add as evidence of the disposal of these applications, that I have lately received a letter from a friend of the college, who is so situated as necessarily to be acquainted with all the circumstances, in which, speaking of this matter, he says: "the particular circumstances which you allude to, I wish had been differently considered." I wish so too.

Truly yours,
DANIEL ROBERTS JR.

"DANIEL ROBERTS, Esq.:
Dear Sir:—Yours of the 20th inst., respecting an article in the Green Mountain Freeman, was duly received, and I improve the first convenient moment to answer your questions. I will give you the substance of the facts, and then the application of the four colored youth for admission to college, and leave you to decide how far the article referred to is correct.

Early in the spring I received a letter from Philadelphia, purporting to be written by a young man of color, inquiring if he and three others of the same complexion, could be admitted here. I answered the letter, and in reply returned to him one or two of our Professors, who happened to be absent at the time. Before the Faculty had considered the subject, Gov. Slade received a note from G. Smith, Esq., making similar inquiries, and enclosing the copy of a letter to Pres. Lord, dated Dec. 1844, in which he requested the decision of the Faculty of that institution in relation to the admission of these colored youth.

On consultation, our Faculty came to a conclusion that we had no authority to exclude young men, of suitable character and qualifications, on account of complexion. I informed Gov. Slade of our decision, and at the same time suggested to him that the Corporation had the control of such matters, and I could not tell what their views might be on the subject. If any conversation passed between the Governor and myself respecting the distribution of these young men among different colleges, it has entirely escaped my recollection. But whatever was said at that interview, we must accept the communication from the Faculty, was in the character of free and familiar conversation.

A short time subsequent to this, the members of our Corporation residing in Middlebury, had a meeting for business. Gov. Slade called in and presented to their consideration the case of these colored youth, and a letter which he had then just received from Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Philadelphia. The members of the corporation present had an informal consultation on the subject, and came, so far as I can recollect, to something like the following result:—Middlebury College is not designed especially for the education of the colored race, and we are not inclined, particularly to encourage negroes from all parts of the country to resort here for education. We are disposed to do our fair proportion in educating this class of citizens; and therefore, colored young men in Vermont, and States adjacent, would naturally fall to us, we will cheerfully receive.

No formal vote was taken on the subject, no record made of the transaction; but I give you substantially the views that were expressed at the time. Very Respectfully,
B. LABAREE.

We thank Mr. Roberts for communicating the above; upon the reading of it, several matters press themselves upon the attention:

1. It required first a letter from Gerrit Smith, Esq., then one from Rev. Mr. Gardner, apportioned dating back to "early in the Spring;" secondly by the efforts of Gov. Slade with both Faculty and Corporation, in order to get any decision upon the application. If the application had come from four red haired or aquint eyed youth, probably it would have been soon so; but this case was peculiar, so that

important principle would be compromised by the distinction made in this case; as the board are glad to receive white men from any and every quarter of the country; that we professed to feel a desire for the improvement of the colored race, and especially for the cultivation and christianizing of Africa, and should, I thought, be guilty of great inconsistency, if we shut the doors of our college entirely to colored young men from other States, from which most, if not all, of the applications would be made, as we have very few colored people in our own State.

Feeling much interest for these young men, I have just written to the President of Dartmouth College to ascertain what the decision is in regard to their admission there, and expressing my conviction as to what it ought to be.

a consultation among all the members of the Faculty, before the young man's letter could be even answered.

3. "On consideration the Faculty came to the conclusion that they had no authority to exclude the young men." But this was not the enquiry, nor would it seem to have required any very grave consultation or prolonged deliberation of the Faculty, but a simple reference to Charter and by-laws, in order to settle this question of legal power in the Faculty. But the question made by the application was, the Faculty having no legal authority to exclude, what are their personal dispositions and feelings as to receiving us? Will they within the circle of their authority treat us they do others? But the case is peculiar, and the young men and the Gov. are turned over to the corporation.

4. The corporation held "an informal consultation on the subject"—no vote is taken—no record made. No, for such things oftentimes appear awkward when written down in a book.

5. The conclusion—"We are not inclined particularly to encourage negroes from all parts of the country to resort here for education. We are disposed to do our fair proportion. Colored young men in Vermont and States adjacent" (interlined in the President's letter by lucky and most liberal after thought) "who would naturally fall to us, we will cheerfully receive."

And so without the manifest of a direct refusal, the applications are shuffled off, but virtually rejected. The young men did not reside within the established belt of the College charity—they were not from Vermont nor any State literally adjacent.

Four negroes at a time was a number beyond all "fair proportion." And then mark the amiable tone in which this corporation utters its resolves—as if they had been called upon to confer a premium upon the applicants on account of their color, instead of being respectfully solicited to know whether "four young men of character and qualifications" could be admitted without enquiry or objection as to their color, these excellent gentlemen reply, "we are not inclined particularly to encourage negroes from all parts of the country to resort here for education."

Our first article, so far as it charged the rejection of these young men upon the Faculty, was as we infer from the President's letter, unjust towards some members of the faculty, and so far we regret it; particularly as we learn that two of the professors at least, Messrs. Twining and Sinclair, had not resided at the South long enough (if at all) to acquire those sentiments which are common enough in Tennessee, but which rarely, yet sometimes, disgrace Vermont. But in exculpating the Faculty thus far, we point to the President's letter as admission and proof of the main truth of our charges against the real and responsible government of Middlebury College. It stands admitted and proved, that that institution is so far controlled by the spirit of slavery and of caste, that "young men of suitable character and qualifications" are, on account of their complexion, excluded from admission to its privileges and honors. And this in Vermont! This among the Green Mountains! Out upon such impostures.

Letter from Beriah Green.
To the Editors of the Freeman:—In the article in your paper of the 7th of August, entitled ALARMING FACTS; some things are affirmed, which are at variance with historical verity. I was not invited by the pastor of the Congregational church in East Rutland to occupy his pulpit and then informed as the result of any opposition of Dea. Page, that my services were not needed. I had no intercourse with the pastor in his official character. What position he or Dea. Page assumed in disposing of the matter in hand, I am not competent to describe; as not a syllable on the subject fell from their lips upon my ears.

I had not the feeblest wish to ascend the pulpit, which Dea. Page supports. Far, far otherwise. He and his friends must use it according to ability in promoting their favorite objects. I am not of course the man, from whom they could expect any encouragement and aid in the enterprises, to which they are devoted. There are preachers enough all over the country, who in consideration of the proper quantity of "praise and pudding" are ready to assist in choosing evils of the right stamp and selecting devils of the right size. And in the absence of living teachers, the public at large can avail themselves, I suppose, of the pastoral letter of Dr. Taylor, in evil-hunting and devil-worshipping. "The tools to him, that can use them."

I was not invited to occupy the pulpit of the Congregational churches either at East Rutland or at Brandon. Why should I? Why should I be asked to support a form of religion, which, from my inmost soul I abhor; which I regard as the most intolerable nuisance, with which our country is afflicted. While a horse-block or a stump remains free from the control of baptized selfishness and arrogance, I shall not be driven, I hope, to ask for a place in such pulpits, as you describe. Let those occupy them, who can—who are at home amidst the monuments of the fleshly philosophy and godless theology, which so widely and so fatally prevail.

Yours affectionately,
B. GREEN.

Whitboro', N. Y., Aug. 1845.

We are much obliged to Pres. Green for his bold and manly letter. We received the facts from one of the deacons of the church, who stated that he went to Mr. Mitchell, the pastor, and obtained permission from him to have Pres. Green occupy his pulpit—but after consulting with Dea. Page, Mr. M. returned a different answer. This was probably done without consulting President Green, and without his knowledge. So that the facts in the case, it will be seen, are substantially the same as we originally stated.

For the Freeman.
"The House of Representatives of the President of the State shall consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue."—Constitution of Vt., Art. 1, Sec. 1.

The time having nearly arrived when the members of this State will be called upon to select men to serve them, I would request you, Messrs. Editors, to publish the following communication in relation to their duties in making that selection. Every member of this State, before being allowed to vote, is required to take the following oath:

"You solemnly swear (or affirm) that whenever you give your vote or suffrage, touching any matter that concerns the State of Vermont, you will do so in your conscience; you shall judge only of the best good of the same, as established by the Constitution, without fear or favor of any man."—Con. Vt., Art. 1, Sec. 1.

If any person shall, without fear, by threats, or by any undue influence whatever, to dictate or control in any way, or alter the vote of any member of this State, about to give in at any election mentioned in this chapter, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.—Revised Statutes, Chap. 1, Sec. 7.

Comment upon these extracts is unnecessary. But I would wish to inquire if men who are in the habit of violating the above law would not make carriers & errand boys, and be present at meetings "called for wisdom and virtue?" I would also wish to ask if the County Court has not cognizance of such matters?

BERLIN.
LOST.—On the 24th inst., a Gold Bracelet, marked A. B. on the clasp, the finder will be liberally rewarded, or leaving it to this office, or information where it may be had.
August 27th

KENTUCKY MOBOCRACY—FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The fearless and manly reply of Cassius M. Clay to the mob, which we copy in a preceding column, exasperated them beyond bounds, and they adopted a set of violent resolutions, closing with a call for a general meeting of the people on the 18th inst., "to take measures for the suppression of the further publication of the abolition paper, called the True American." From that meeting we have not heard. The greatest excitement prevails to know the result. It was feared that the office of Mr. Clay's publication would be demolished; and the Louisville Democrat of the 18th, says

"He had made his bed in his printing room, being in ill health, and fortified himself for resistance."

The Democrat discounts all violence. The Louisville Journal of the 18th inst., says,

"Cassius M. Clay has issued another handbill, calculated to ally excitement. It shows his position clearly in regard to emancipation, and indicates a disposition on the part of Mr. Clay to discuss the matter in future with due temperance. A compromise has no doubt been made, and a very acceptable one to the mobocrats."

In Mr. Clay's handbill, he says: "I am willing to take warning by friends or enemies, for the future conduct of my paper, and while I am ready to restrict myself in the latitude of discussion of the question, I never will voluntarily abandon a right or yield a principle."

We confess we do not see how Mr. C. M. Clay can "restrict the latitude of the discussion" before the threats of a mob, and not "abandon a right." But we wait for further developments, before we judge a man like him.

Is not the crisis at hand—LIBERTY or SLAVERY for ALL? Will not the friends of Freedom buckle on the armor? Can they look tamely on and see one of her bold champions, in the person of Cassius M. Clay, struck down by the myriads of slavery? The question cannot be dodged—LIBERTY or SLAVERY! Choose ye!

FOREIGN.

From Mexico.—The Picayune of the 14th says, on the authority of private letters brought by the French brig Le Mercure, at Pensacola:—

The Americans in Vera Cruz were leaving, and preparing to leave, as fast as possible, and this is thought to account satisfactorily for the detention of the Water Witch, about which so much anxiety has been expressed. Residents in the interior of Mexico from the United States, were all flocking to Vera Cruz, in order to embark for home.

A correspondent from Mexico writes, that Almonte had offered his services to government in the approaching campaign against Texas, but I rather think it more a case of *ruse de guerre*, to help him to the presidency, than any great desire he has got to have a brush with the Texans—or as I ought rather to say now, the United States.

H. B. M. brig of war Persian arrived here on the 27th ult., in seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the annexation of Texas being confirmed by President Jones—and also that a body of U. S. troops, say about 4000 men, were expected at Galveston in the course of a few days.

It appears now that our government is in no hurry to declare war against the United States, or at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to re-conquer Texas, without making any declaration of war.

Still later from Texas. The cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster, which left Annapolis on the 6th, and Galveston on the 10th, has just arrived.

Major Donelson came passenger in the Woodbury. The United States steamer Monmouth had arrived at Annapolis in a leaky condition, so that the pumps were going continually to keep her afloat. The sloop of war St. Mary, arrived at Galveston on the 7th, from Corpus Christi. There are 1000 troops at St. Joseph's Island, where they are comfortably situated. Their ulterior destination seems not to have been fully determined upon. The Fulmouth was daily expected in the Gulf. N. O. Tropic 14th.

Domestic Compend.

N. Y.—The Colored People through their Central Committee, Messrs. Garnet, Myers and others, have put forth a call for a Convention of the Friends of Equal Suffrage, of every complexion, to be held at Syracuse on the 27th inst.

A new method of making iron, by a process of deoxidizing it, has been discovered at Troy. The Governor has issued his Proclamation offering a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Warren W. Scudder, one of the persons who fired at Sheriff Steele.

Ohio.—The colored people of Ohio held a State Convention at Columbus on the 17th. There are now 110 newspapers printed in Ohio.

Ky.—Fire near Lexington.—The bagging factory and rope walk of Hon. H. Clay, on the Richmond turnpike, were destroyed by fire on the 7th. Loss \$8,000. Insurance \$5,000.

Va.—Working on the Sabbath has been made a penal offence, by special enactment of the City Council of Richmond.

At Richmond on Friday last, during a severe storm, the daughter of Mr. P. K. White, and the daughter of Mr. Samuel Putney, were both killed by lightning, while sitting on the same sofa in Mr. White's residence, Union Hall.

Coxsack.—A boy named Alckman, while out gunning at East Hartford, a few days ago, shot his companion, named Hills, for which he has been arrested, although protesting his innocence of any criminal design. Hills is expected to recover.

Mrs. Signory, remains in a very weak and precarious state, at her residence in Hartford.

Mass.—Mr. Hawkins, the celebrated temperance lecturer, who gave the first impulse to the Washingtonian reform in this quarter, is delivering lectures in Lowell.

Tenn.—Brown, Dem. is elected Gov. by about 1200 majority. The Senate stands 18 whigs 13 dem. In the House 35 whigs, 38 dem. To be heard from last year dem. Members of Congress 6 dem. 5 whigs.

F. P. Stanton, the democratic candidate for Congress in the 10th district in Tennessee, was shot on the 30th ult. by a Dr. Christian, a political opponent.

At. Marin, Ind. is elected by 3000 majority. All the members of Congress are democrats.

Fatal Affray. The Washington Union of Tuesday, says: "We are deeply pained to state, that just before dusk this afternoon; an affray took place on Pennsylvania Avenue, at the corner of Fourteenth street, between Wm. Rufus Elliott, and Zebulon Kendall, the eldest son of Mr. Amos Kendall, which resulted in the death of the latter from a shot fired by the former, with a revolving pistol. A Mr. Josiah Bailey was also wounded by a shot in the arm fired by the same person. The survivor has given himself up, and is in custody."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The examination of Mr. Elliott is not closed. He will probably be bound over for trial, but I have no doubt he will be acquitted, if tried. The general impression here being that he killed Mr. Kendall in self defence. Mr. Amos Kendall arrived from New York this morning, and the remains of his son was followed by a large concourse of friends to his long home, at 11 o'clock to-day.

Cor. of N. Y. Express.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

At half past 3 A. M. on Tuesday, below Point au Pellee, on Lake Erie, the "London" steamer from Buffalo, and the "Kent" steamer on her downward passage, came in contact with a dreadful crash, and the result of the concussion was the loss of the latter boat, and we grieve to add, several lives.

Among these we reckon—
Rev. James E. Quaw, Bedford Michigan.
Mr. Charles Osborn, Genesee, N. Y.
Mr. Seth Denney, Berlin, Conn.
Master Bruce Denney, Galena W. T.
James Lowden, Ypsilanti Michigan.
Two young ladies and a boy from near Ypsilanti, names not known.

All the officers and hands of the boat and 79 passengers, including 10 children were saved.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Liberty party in this town at the Free church, next Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Let there be a general rally of all the friends of Freedom.

NOTICE.
The friends of Liberty in Berlin, are requested to meet at Berlin Centre, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for our representative. Let every man be at his post.

By order of Town Committee.

LAMOLLE COUNTY SINGING CONVENTION.
All the lovers of Sacred Music, are requested to meet in Convention, at Johnson village, on Wednesday the 5th of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of adopting measures to promote the Science of Music throughout the County. The committee would also say, that a small portion of the time will be occupied by singing in separate choirs, by all those who can come prepared to do so; after which the different choirs will sing together as usual. Competent Teachers from abroad will be present on the occasion. Entertainment will be provided by the friends in Johnson, for all who come from abroad.

J. M. HOTCHKISS,
D. LOTHIAN,
W. H. ROBINSON,
WM. RAYMOND.
Aug. 18, 1845.

DR. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.
These medicines have already performed many almost incredible cures. They have been used by ministers of the gospel, some of whom have been tottering upon the very brink of the grave, and have raised them up; in coughs, colds, consumption, rashes, and various diseases of the lungs, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world. The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, rather than some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had of all agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicine in the world. They are strongly recommended, and prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do an injury or produce the least derangement with those who have used them, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world. The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, rather than some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had of all agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicine in the world. They are strongly recommended, and prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do an injury or produce the least derangement with those who have used them, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world. The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, rather than some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had of all agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicine in the world. They are strongly recommended, and prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do an injury or produce the least derangement with those who have used them, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world. The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, rather than some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had of all agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicine in the world. They are strongly recommended, and prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do an injury or produce the least derangement with those who have used them, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world. The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, rather than some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had of all agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicine in the world. They are strongly recommended, and prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do an injury or produce the least derangement with those who have used them, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world. The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, rather than some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had of all agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicine in the world. They are strongly recommended, and prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do an injury or produce the least derangement with those who have used them, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever recommended to the world. The testimony of those who have been cured by their use, rather than some of the most striking and desperate cases, have been published in pamphlet form, which may be had of all agents who sell the Lozenges and Poor Man's Plaster. Were it desirable an overwhelming mass of the like testimony could be produced, to show that Dr. Sherman's Lozenges are the very best medicine in the world. They are strongly recommended, and prepared under the direction and inspection of a skillful physician, and are offered with perfect confidence, as they have been before the public for more than five years, and have never been known to do an injury or produce the least derangement with those who have used them, and found to be more efficient than any medicine ever used. They have destroyed many worms and saved many children from an early grave, than any other preparations in the world; and they have relieved many headaches, palpitations, nervous affections, rheumatism, &c., than any other preparation that was ever